

## COLMAN'S



Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1884.

No. 47, Vol. XXXVII.

## Sorgo Department.

National Sugar Growers' Association.

OFFICERS FOR 1884.

President—Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.  
Vice Presidents—Capt. R. H. Baker, Minn-  
ota; D. P. Kenner, Louisiana; K. E. Stout,  
Kansas; A. Farnas, Indiana; C. F. Clark, Wis-  
consin; A. J. Decker, Wisconsin; A. G. Wil-  
liams, New York; Dr. E. F. Newberry, Ill.  
Secretary—F. K. Gillespie, Edwardsville,  
Ills. Treasurer—J. A. Field, St. Louis, Mo.

In reference to the cost of transportation to New Orleans at the close of the annual meeting of the National Sugar Growers' Association this year, we are able to say that round trip tickets may be had for fifteen dollars if obtained in the following manner. The price of the round trip ticket is \$25, but a rebate of \$10 will be paid at the St. Louis office on the return of the party purchasing it; the ticket to be good for fifteen days. Pullman sleeping cars will of course be extra.

## Flour from Northern Cane Seed.

In a private letter from E. W. Deming, Superintendent of the Lafayette Sugar Refinery, West Point, Ind., he informs us that he is about to convert (3,000) three thousand bushels of Northern Cane seed into flour. We have eaten cake and griddle cakes made from the flour of cane seed, and were pleased with them. We shall await with much interest, the result of turning this large quantity of seed into flour, and hope the venture may prove a profitable one.

## Iowa Sorgo Convention.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: By instructions of ex-comrades, I address you, inviting you to be present at our State Convention of sorgo growers which meets in Marshalltown, Dec. 9th next. It is possible for you to accept, please let us know as soon as convenient, that we may make proper mention in our programme. Of course the invitation to be present conveys that to address our meeting. Our convention is struggling for life and the meeting this year will have much to do with the industry in Iowa. Hoping you may have your assistance, we are most respectfully yours, etc.

FRED P. MOFFATT.

Sec'y Iowa Cane Growers Assoc.  
Albion, Iowa, Nov. 10th, 1884.

REPLY.—We know of nothing to prevent our attendance. It will give us pleasure to meet Iowa sorgo growers and talk to them in regard to this industry. Every sorgo grower and manufacturer in Iowa ought to attend the coming convention, contributing samples of sirup and sugar, as well as his experience—imparting and receiving information that will be of benefit to the followers of this industry. We hope that those interested in this matter from other States will also attend. Let us all try to make the Iowa Sorgo Convention a highly successful one.

## The Coming Convention.

COL. COLMAN: I address you as President of the National Sugar Growers' Association with reference to the next Annual Meeting. I have received letters from certain parties advising me to vote for either Chicago or New Orleans as the place, but am so well pleased with the manner in which we have invariably been treated in your city, that I wish for or desire any other place of meeting.

What should we go to New Orleans for as an association? Have the producers there anything in common with us? They work for sugar, we for sirup. They are farmers, and manufacturers too. We, as with our wheat growers, produce the stock and have others grind it up and make our sirup. I love the change made in the good old RURAL WORLD—"Northern sugar cane," for it is to it that the world is indebted for the successful cultivation of the plant, and its reduction to sirup and sugar.

It is true the name of the Association is the National Sugar Growers, but it was born and bred and raised in the North, and its paternity is traced there with no doubtful advent. Whilst, therefore, I loved the change of name from the old Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association to that of the National Sugar Growers' Association, I do want to see the identity preserved.

It is true that you and old father Hedges have worked hard and long to make of sorgo what it is to-day, and that others South have worked equally hard to bring their work to perfection, but we must husband our own resources and make the most of them, whilst at the same time standing shoulder to shoulder with the men of the South.

Ours is a National Association of Northern birth, having very strong Southern proclivities and interests. Let us co-operate with them all we possibly can; stand by them with one accord and as one man for our interests are identical, but—and there's the rub—we are of the Northern Sugar Cane, they are of the Southern. If our Annual Meetings are held in St. Louis, the producers of Kansas and Nebraska on the West; of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin on the North; of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio on the East, can all attend the Convention at little cost of money or time. But how many of them could attend such a meeting if held in New Orleans, or even at Chicago? I have decided convictions. Shall be at St. Louis if held there, but that is as far as my money will permit me to go.

CANE GROWER.

Wilson County, Kansas, Nov. 6th, 1884.

[We would that many who are better

able to write than the good old Sorghumite, whose letter we give above, would be as free in talking openly about the meeting referred to. Of course it is immaterial to us where the meeting is held. If health permits, we will be there anyhow, ready and willing to do all we possibly can to make both the Convention and the interest a success.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I this day send you, per express, one gallon of sirup made on my new "Acme" evaporator from New Orange cane. It is a sample of several hundred gallons. I send it to show what I did from barn yard muck without the use of any drug whatever. Where is this terrible acid we hear so much about? Can you find it?

A. G. FOLGER.

Washington, Iowa.

It is a very nice sirup, of good color and flavor, but we can trace the acid in it, and knew at once that no lime had been used.

In the matter of a bagasse burner, it seems to me that therein is the secret of success. If we can utilize the bagasse for fuel, it will save a heap of labor and of expense, too. That is just where our friends in the South are losing money; they fail to bring their brains into play and make one man do the work of three, and even then supply the fuel from the mill.

H. F. S.

Odin, Ill.

Well, why not try the bagasse burner of John C. Semones as mentioned in these columns two or three weeks ago? It is the latest and the best we have heard of, and from what we have seen of it is likely to revolutionize the northern cane industry. He may be addressed at the Hotel Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.

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I value the RURAL WORLD very highly, and especially the department devoted to the sorgo industry. It not only brings fresh news, but new ideas to me every week. I have made 800 gallons of sirup this season. My customers cut their cane before it was ripe, fearing that it might get frosted.

The Early Hybrid is superior to the Amber with us. I had a small patch of it and it did much better than the Amber, both in quality and quantity. I shall, therefore, drop the Amber and adopt the Hybrid the coming season. The prospects are that our farmers will plant a larger acreage next year.

Tyrona, Wis.

J. W.

Comparison of Juice First Expresed with that Obtained with a Second Pressure.

The method of conducting this investigation was as follows:

(1.) The canes were passed through the small experimental mill and the juice thus obtained, averaging about 45 per cent. on the weight of the cane analyzed.

(2.) The bagasse from the first milling was passed again through the mill, by which an additional 12 per cent. of juice was obtained. This juice was also analyzed.

RESULTS, FIRST SERIES.

In 29 analyses of first juices (i. e., juices by first pressure) the mean percentage of sucrose was 14.88; of reducing sugar 1.32; of albuminoids, 9.47; total solids 19.90; solids not sugar 3.71. The percentage of sucrose in the second juice was 74.50 and the percentage of available sugar 9.55. This would give a theoretical yield on the supposition that 60 per cent. of the weight of the cane was expressed as juice, of 118 pounds to the ton, or 11.8 per cent. of the weight of the cane above the above by a second milling the percentage of sucrose was 14.82; of reducing sugar 1.25; of albuminoids 1.219; of solids not sugar 4.91; of total solids 20.96. The purity coefficient of these juices was 74.50 and the percentage of available sugar 9.55. From this it is seen that while the percentage of the two sugars in the two juices is practically the same, the first juice contains much less impurities than the second.

Twenty-nine analyses gave the following results:

	1st juices	2d juices
Percentage of sucrose.....	14.88	14.82
" of reducing sugar.....	1.32	1.25
" of albuminoids.....	9.47	1.219
" of total solids.....	19.90	20.96
" of solids not sugar.....	3.71	4.91
" purity coefficient.....	74.50	74.50
Percent, available sugar.....	9.55	9.55

The remarkable agreement between the two sets of analyses shows beyond doubt that the purest juices are obtained by the lightest pressure and that mills which give 60 to 70 per cent. of juice give a product much more difficult to work than mills yielding only 45 to 50 per cent.

It follows from this that there is a limit of pressure beyond which it is not profitable to go. In these cases the increased yield in juice would be counteracted by the lower coefficient of purity and the smaller percentage of available sugar.

It must be confessed, however, that as sugar mills are now constructed there is not much danger of reaching the limit referred to above. I am sure of the opinion that the manufacturer suffers greater loss from the sugar left in the bagasse than he does from the impurities forced into the juice from too great a pressure.

H. W. WILEY.

—The sugar planters of the Sandwich Islands, in order to meet the market for their product, are casting about for improved processes of production. Machinery is to be imported from Germany to try the "diffusion" process of extracting the sugar from the cane. The cost of the experiment is to be jointly borne by wealthy planters. Necessity is the mother of improvement as well as of invention. The extraordinary low price of sugar will undoubtedly lead to great economical changes in the method of manufacture.

## The Effect of Government Bounties on the Beet Sugar Industry in Germany.

—If the statement had been made a few years since that the business of producing cane sugar in tropical countries under the most favorable conditions, would be rendered unprofitable by the expansion of the French and German beet sugar industry, it would have hardly been credited. Yet this condition of affairs has come about, and cane growers in Louisiana and Cuba find themselves face to face with a crisis, the outcome of which they regard with no little solicitude. It would naturally be supposed that the successful inroads made on cane sugar by that produced from beets, would prove a source of steady profit to producers of the latter in Europe. This, though undoubtedly the case heretofore, is not so this year, at all events, the over-production and consequent low price of sugar in all the markets having brought about a panic in Vienna and spread disaster among beet sugar producers in Germany, France and other European countries where the article is manufactured. This state of things as regards Germany, and it applies in a measure to France and Austria-Hungary, is undoubtedly due to the unwholesome stimulus which the Government has offered sugar producers, in the way of protective duties, and heavy drawbacks on exports of the article in its raw state. The result of this system is set forth as

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—The first point to be learned in successful stock-raising, is never to allow an animal to lose a pound of flesh. This is equivalent to throwing two pounds away.

—How best to feed cornstalks is a mooted question. Yet it is one of great importance, for cornstalks are a leading fodder in both quantity and quality. There is much difference of opinion even as to the advisability of cutting stalks. The plan pursued by a good Vermont farmer is to cut the stalks quite fine, sprinkle on salt and bran in layers, moisten, and leave the whole mass to heat. It makes a sort of impromptu ensilage, softening up the stalks and making a mass that is relished and easily digested.

—The Orange County Farmer has this: Place your cabbage in long rows, heads down and close to each other. Then take a small plough with a very short whiffletree, and run a furrow on each side of your row, throwing the earth against the cabbage. Then go along with a shovel and cover up with the earth that which the plough failed to cover. In this way you can bury it with great speed. It is high and dry, the water draining into the trenches made by the plough, and having only a thin covering of earth, it can be taken out any time in the winter, no matter how hard the ground is frozen. Cabbage thus buried will keep well.

—New York raises annually five bushels of Indian corn for each of her inhabitants, six and a half bushels of potatoes, over two bushels of wheat, a half a bushel of rye, seven and a half bushels of oats and a ton of hay. She supplies each person with nearly two pounds of cheese, and 22 pounds of butter annually and a pint of milk every day in the year, from her dairy herds. The farmers who raise all this produce have to contend against bad seasons, injurious insects, diseases of animals and plants, competition with other sections, and with men engaged in rival industries, old habits and customs and ignorance concerning a thousand things of which they ought to know.

—I am at present feeding cured Sandford fodder corn to my cows and they like it exceedingly well, eating it up clean and giving a good milk. This is out of the profitable crops I raise, considering the cost. I take sod ground, plow either in fall or spring, harrow thoroughly and plant in rows three feet apart and hills two feet. I use no manure, except to put a tablespoonful of a good superphosphate in the hill. I put in plenty of seed so as to have a good stand, and cultivate and hoe. I only went through the piece once with the hoe; twice would have been better. To the cultivation I attribute a good share of my success. It was wonderful to see how the corn grew, especially after it was hoed; the weeds stood no chance, as by mid-summer the ground was pretty well covered and shaded. On one piece the land was only ordinary in fertility, yet the growth was very large and heavy, with only Buffalo phosphate in the hill. A part of this fodder was fed green and the rest cured.

It is much easier putting up this corn to stock than when it is green, and broadcast and this year the growth was much better. The quality also is superior, as the stalks become matured and contain more or less ears of corn, which will keep in roasting condition when timothy is used.

It would not do to undertake to raise field corn with no more fertilizer than here stated, but with corn for selling it is different. It is not necessary to have the corn fodder mature or ripen the grain. The only object is to obtain a large growth of forage with ears in the milk. My experience is that this can be most successfully done with the Sandford corn, a remarkably healthy and vigorous variety, and with the treatment I have described.—E. R. T., Franklin county, Vt.

—There is some difference of opinion as to the proper time to sow corn, rain, wind and the exhausting effects of the sun. Doubtless all these have an injurious influence upon the manure heap, and it is certainly true that without any moisture at all from rain, it will not be improved. However, there is no very certain that unlimited exposure to the weather will prove highly injurious to the quality of the manure. A leading farmer told us some time ago that he regarded the complete exposure of the manure heap through the winter and until it can be used in the spring, to damage it fifty per cent. In other words, one load of well-protected manure is worth two of the exposed. This seems almost incredible, but it may not be far from the truth.

There is no question that a subject which so vitally concerns the farmer as this one of manure, and causes him to give so much attention to it, possesses great merit. His straw is now to be sold because it is to be converted into manure. Stock is fed through the winter for the express purpose of accumulating manure. Articles that scarcely pay to send to the city are nevertheless had there in order that manure may be brought back as a return load; and yet the whole of the manure gathered is frequently all the season exposed to the sun, wind and rain until it is greatly diminished in value. It is generally the opinion of our agricultural informant. The trouble is, that few really believe that exposed manure undergoes this serious loss. Hence, in arranging farm buildings—and we know many that are so arranged—it will pay well to look almost as much to the preservation of the manure as of the hay or grass; and those whose buildings have no provision for this purpose, cannot spend twenty-five to fifty dollars better than in putting up a shed under which the manure heap may be protected against these adverse influences.—Germantown Telegraph.

## Agricultural.

Crops—Reports of the State Board of Agriculture.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD:

Nov. 10.—The following is given by the state board of agriculture concerning the crops in Missouri:

The returns from correspondents for November 1 are unusually full and satisfactory.

Under general remarks the observation is, to a noted degree, made that a general disposition prevails to give more attention to grass and stock and less to wheat. This impulse, or rather a deliberate move, I trust it to be, in conformity to advice given by the secretary, who believes that the same amount of wheat now grown, under rotation of crops and fairly good management, could be grown on one-half the area now sown. The frequent rains of September and October have restricted the area sown to a greater degree than noted in September returns, which gave the area at 4 per cent. While the question was not again asked, observations of correspondents led to the belief that 90 per cent. would be a liberal estimate of relative area of wheat. The present condition of wheat is 90.3; that early sown being generally represented as very fine, while that delayed by rains in sowing, especially on undrained ground, is less promising. Corn, yield per acre 35.7 bushels. This is 2.1 bushels less than estimated for September 15. It has been found on gathering the corn that early estimates were high, yet this represents 209,867,594 bushels, the largest crop ever grown by the State. The quality of corn is 96.5, being damaged some by rains. Yield of apples 78.4 per cent. of full crop, a constant gain in estimate from the early season. Yield of castor beans per acre 10 bushels, but a very few grown. Tobacco 1,030 pounds. Heavy 967 pounds. Brown corn 1,063 pounds per acre. Barley yield per acre 32.2 bushels. Potatoes, yield 108 bushels; quality of potatoes 107. This is a good showing for potatoes. Very little animal disease, out of the ordinary course, is reported save that Lawrence Jefferson and McDonald counties report the Texas cattle fever, so called. We have reluctantly to record a hog cholera year, about 35 of the counties reporting loss of a portion of their stock. The most fatal ailments of the hogs of the State are charged to this dread malady. They are signal evidences of our need of a State veterinarian for a State whose most important product is its live stock. In response to our inquiry we find reported about 40 creameries and cheese factories in the State. They have paid an average of 15.4 cents per gauge of cream, a gauge being regarded as the equivalent of a pound of butyric acid. We do not all report the prosperity desired. Lack of capital, too few cows, poor management at the creamery and bad management of the dairy herd in the hands of the farmers, are the reasons assigned. We are glad to note that the majority of them are meeting with success. The average number of cows to a factory is 308. J. W. SANDORN, Sec'y.

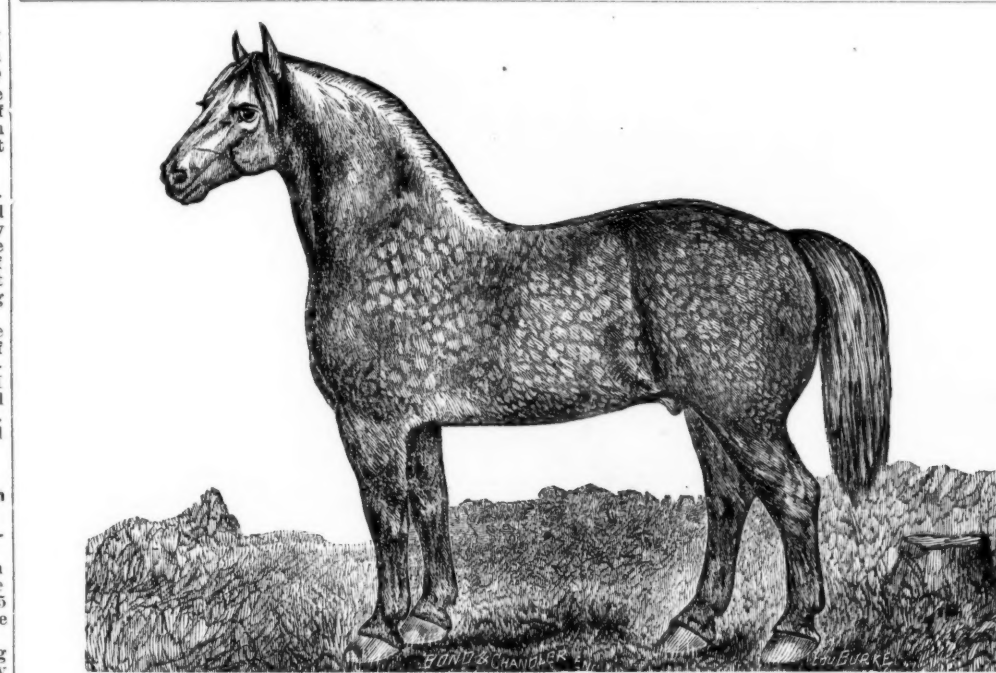
## Fall Plowing.

—Joseph Harris thinks that farm horses can be put to no better use in autumn than pulling the plow. In the September Agriculturalist he says: "There is nothing pays so well as fall plowing and getting land ready for spring sowing. The farmer who plows in the fall, and who does not plow in the spring, will find the disputed question in regard to breaking up sod land in the autumn. It is possible, as some claim, that there is a loss from drainage. But if any one will plow in the fall, he will find that the soil is not all report the prosperity desired. Lack of capital, too few cows, poor management at the creamery and bad management of the dairy herd in the hands of the farmers, are the reasons assigned. We are glad to note that the majority of them are meeting with success. The average number of cows to a factory is 308. J. W. SANDORN, Sec'y.

—According to the Sugar Beet, devoted to sugar beet industry, 90,000,000 of beet-sugar from European countries entered our ports last year. This, it states, is about eighty times more than the combined efforts of the sorghum factories. Hence," it remarks, "Americans consume a product of foreign labor and capital, and refuse to employ hundreds of thousands of their own people in one of the most important of the technological arts."

Look upon that picture from the organ of the "sugar beet" industry and then upon this from the Missouri Republican of the 6th Nov. inst:

"The breakdown of the German sugar interest furnishes a striking example of over-production caused by artificial stimulation. It is generally believed that the German government has developed the beet sugar industry by high protection and a liberal bonus, but this is a mistake. There is no protective duty on sugar imported from Germany, and no royalty paid to beet farmers. On the contrary the government actually imposes a tax of \$4 a ton on beets delivered at the factories, but there is a rebate on all sugar exported which includes the whole tax and something over. The Germans do not use much sugar themselves, and their chief object has been to encourage the raising of beets and the manufacture of sugar for export. The export rebate is estimated on a basis of 180 pounds to the ton of beets, but the quality of the beets raised is so much improved by phosphate fertilizers and the manufacture is so thoroughly economical that the actual yield is 220 pounds to the ton, and the difference amounts to a premium of about 90 cents a ton on the beets. The beets bring a price that makes beet-sugar growing twice as profitable as grain-raising, and in the last ten years many farmers have grown rich at raising beets at \$75 to \$100 per acre. But they have overdone the business; they have glutted the markets with sugar and broken down not only the prices of West India and Louisiana sugar but of beet sugar, too, and that interest is now suffering from the same depression that afflicts all departments of production.



AN ILLUSTRATION OF ONE OF THE NEWLY IMPORTED NORM















**\$230** Address **JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.**







## The Dairy.

### Officers Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association.

President—Norman J. Corman, St. Louis.  
Vice President—J. W. Drury, Waterloo, Ill.  
Second Vice President—Joseph E. Miller, Belleville, Ill.  
Treasurer—Wm. N. Tivy, 424 North Second St. St. Louis.  
Secretary—Joseph W. Sheppard, 600 Olive street St. Louis.

The Farm, Field and Fireside, of Chicago, says that the dairy exhibit was one of the best features of the St. Louis Fair.

### Creameries.

As we were rambling about in Kentucky last week, we unexpectedly met at Mount Sterling our friend J. M. Brent, of the firm of L. M. Brent & Co., creamery builders. This firm has erected creameries in that State at Lebanon, Georgetown, Taylorsville and Shelbyville and have just contracted to build one at Mount Sterling. The same firm had erected creameries at Louisiana, Silas, and Brunswick in our own State. Their creameries are giving the best of satisfaction, and they are furnished with the very best apparatus for butter making. They build and furnish creameries in complete working order for about \$3,500 and supply can concentrate \$1,000 for farmers which money is received back by the creamery, making the entire cost \$4,500, but the money from the cans lessens the outlay to \$3,500 and the \$1,000 received supplies an abundant working capital which the most creameries lack at the start.

Kentucky has the best of grasses, is in a temperate climate, and the dairy business ought to thrive in that State. The great drawback to the business is the difference of farmers in furnishing cream. While they know it pays to furnish the cream, they have difficulty in getting down to milking. Milking cows is the great bugbear. They seem to think it is a lowering of their dignity to milk. They know that they will have all the skim milk left at home to use for their calves, that they only part with the fat of the milk, that it pays to furnish creameries cream, but the bugbear.

**MILKING THE COWS.** scares them out of it. Now creameries can no more be made a success without wheat. It is true, our people see that there is an over production of most farm crops, and they are beginning to drop grain growing and go into dairying, and every year they will see the greater importance of more diversification of production. To furnish creameries are of almost inestimable value, removing the druggety from their wives, and obtaining for their cream more than the butter made by them would sell for the skim milk left at home will raise all the calves, and creameries going up all over the country, and farmers getting over the foolish notion that it is not respectable to milk cows. Those wishing to build creameries would do well to consult J. M. Brent & Co., 55 and 57 North Clinton St., Chicago. Mr. Brent, of this firm, for the past nine years has devoted his entire attention to this line of business.

### The Dairy Exhibit at the World's Exposition.

The following address has been issued to the dairy and creamery men of Missouri by Jos. W. Sheppard, Superintendent of the Dairy Department for Missouri:

As Superintendent of the Dairy Department in Missouri for the World's Exposition in Louisiana, I take pleasure in informing you that on January 5, 1885, the Dairy Department at the World's Exposition in New Orleans will open, and as there is a premium of \$10,000 to be offered as premiums in this department, it is expected there will be a large exhibit from every State and a close competition for the prizes. The product of the dairy in the State of Missouri will have the largest number of the other dairy States, but our experience at the St. Louis Fair last October demonstrated that, among a thousand or more tubs of butter that were competing for premiums, the one which scored the highest number of points out of a number of 105, which was the point of perfection, was made in Missouri. This should give courage and energy to Missourians to enter the list of competitors at the World's Exposition, as the exhibit at the St. Louis Fair represented some of the best makers in nearly every Eastern, Western and Northern State. Every maker of butter or cheese in Missouri should enter the list, for the prizes are both large and many, and the chances of success decidedly in their favor.

All goods sent to the World's Exposition will be taken there and brought back free of charge, but, as it is necessary to ship the dairy products in refrigerators, cars, the following named butter and cheese dealers of St. Louis have consented to take care of all butter and cheese sent for the World's Exposition and will see that it is kept in cold storage until the time of shipping, when they will deliver it on board the cars free of charge.

The following are their names and addresses:

W. N. Tivy, 424 North Second street.  
H. A. Rehbein & Co., 105 North Main street.  
Hoffman Bros., Produce Company, 700 North Second street.  
E. J. O'Neill & Co., 307 North Second street.  
G. E. Wetzel, 200 Market street.  
John Purcell, 221 North Second street.  
Louis Hake & Son, 827 North Third street.  
Wm. Hake & Co., 820 North Third street.  
C. S. Udell & Co., 114 Pine street.  
Vogelsang & Co., 948 North Third street.  
H. B. Hillmer, 806 North Third street.  
M. M. McKee & Co., 122 Pine street.  
R. Hartman & Co., 101 North Main street.  
Hassenden Bros. & Co., 120 North Second street.  
Zelle Bros. & Co., 702 North Broadway.  
Roeder Bros., 223 Market street.  
Trusdale & Biggers, 118 Pine street.  
W. H. Kuehns & Sons, 1022 North Third street.  
G. N. Truesdale, 227 Franklin avenue.  
Kaupt & Elbricht, 1014 North Third street.  
Brockmann & Trauerbach, 904 North Third street.  
G. N. Truesdale, 227 Franklin avenue.  
Kuehne & Miller, Third and Morgan streets.

To secure free rates of transportation from the maker to St. Louis, address the package to F. F. HILMER, U. S. Com., St. Louis, Mo. Care of—(The name of the merchant and the address.)

This will bring the package to St. Louis. After that it will be in charge of the officers of the World's Exposition. For premium lists and further particulars, address J. W. SHEPPARD, Superintendent Dairy Department, 600 Olive street, St. Louis.

**EDITOR RURAL WORLD:** In your issue of Oct. 23rd, you make mention of our exhibit of Butter Color at the St. Louis Fair; but it is so misleading in every particular, that we feel that you should make the correction in your column. We would like to know where you got your information?

Our "Perry's Concentrated Butter Color" is made at Sterling, Ill., and we are not successors to Bean & Perry of Rockford, Ill.

We trust you will make mention of the mistake so as not to mislead. Truly yours, STRICKLER BROS. & Co., By J. S. S.

We gladly publish the foregoing letter to correct an error in our review of the Dairy and Creamery Department at the St. Louis Fair.

### Law of the State of Missouri to Prevent the Manufacture or Sale of Imitation Butter.

Section 1. Whoever manufactures or compounds of the same, other than that produced from unadulterated milk or cream of the same, any article designed to take the place of butter or cream, produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same; or shall sell, or offer for sale, the same as an article of food, shall on conviction thereof, be confined in the County Jail, not exceeding \$1,000, or both.

Gentlemen:—As the result of several meetings at which almost every butter house of St. Louis was represented, it was unanimously resolved that the best interest of the trade demands the enforcement of the above law as a protection to both the consumer and retailer against law defying and law breaking wholesale dealers, who have stated their purpose to sell bogus butter in defiance of the law and of the dealers of this city.

This organization is for your protection and not for your injury. You are requested to aid us in this movement, to keep out the law defying and health destroying adulteration, and are cordially invited to become member of this association.

M. McKee & Co.; Truesdale & Biggers; G. E. Wetzel; Hassenden Bros. & Co.; R. Hartman & Co.; Roeder Bros.; J. W. Sheppard; Hudson Bros.; Produce Co.; Wm. N. Tivy; Geo. N. Truesdale. Members of Butter and Cheese Dealers Protective Association.

### Holstein Transfers.

**BULLS.**  
Netherland Courier 2474, Smiths & Powell, W. M. Singler, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Aaron 1160, Smiths & Powell, E. Macklin & Sons, Fenella, Ont.  
Duke of Arts 2480, Smiths & Powell, J. R. Lawrie, Warrenton, Mark, Pa. Lad of Palmyra 2510, Demeteris S. 3409, Smiths & Powell, D. Miller, Oswego, N. Y.

Netherland Giant 2178, Netherland Neptune 3131, Smiths & Powell, W. L. Breese, New York City.  
Capitol 3375, Philosopher 3374, W. L. Miller, Smiths & Powell, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Eldred S. 3421, Edwin S. 3422, Edward S. 3423, Edmond S. 3424, Edgar S. 3424, Domingo S. 3411, Dunstan S. 3425, Duval S. 3410, Donatus S. 3426, Doret S. 3427, Demeteris S. 3409, W. M. Singler, Smiths & Powell, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oreoso 1765, B. Chaffee, W. A. Du Breuil, Thornton, Ill.  
Dauntless 3134, H. E. Boardman, H. W. Severance, N. Springfield, Mo.  
Royal Duke 3438, Smiths & Powell, E. Macklin & Sons, Fenella, Ont.  
Tennessee Prince 3130, Smiths & Powell, E. Smith, Nashville, Tenn.  
Mario 1909, Marechal Neil 2006, Nicoll 1998, T. M. Spofford, J. W. Stillwell, Ovid, Mich.

Casper 4254, W. K. Sexton, W. Ryan, Ovid, Mich.  
Gordon 3301, W. K. Sexton, C. B. Grant & T. Underhill, Brighton, Mich.  
Ripley 3301, J. C. Curtis, R. L. & T. Hogg, Danbury, Conn.  
Barney O'Neil 2456, O. H. Schuller, J. D. Downing, Eldred, Penn.  
Major Hill 3076, S. S. Mann, R. Vial, Western Springs, Ill.

Royal Duke 3438, Smiths & Powell, H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo, Cal.  
Wakalee 7239, Aora 7150, Tekla 7178, Namur 7178, Wabusa 7226, W. Koch, D. Miller, Oswego, N. Y.  
Hiemstra's Favorite 6377, Cormore, 6358, Shuter Bros. W. M. Singler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles 6344, Isis 24337, Juniata 154, Pride of Beaman 424, Porcelain 568, Rarley 863, American Girl 902 Valley Queen 851, Smiths & Powell, W. M. Singler, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Orbora 7203, Baltina 7217, Valence 7219, Gomora 7236, W. Koch, W. M. Singler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Francina 1795, Smiths & Powell, E. Macklin & Sons, Fenella, Ont.  
Jeanie 1857, Smiths & Powell, N. C. Barney, Bantam Falls, Conn.  
Theodore 6960, Smiths & Powell, J. R. Lawrie, Warrenton, Mark, Pa.  
Miss Frisbee 2172, Dame Trot 3471, W. L. Mills, Smiths & Powell, Syracuse, N. Y.

Bregie Lee 24361 A. Bradley, J. W. Stillwell, Troy, O.  
Bregie Lee 24361, J. W. Stillwell, W. A. Du Breuil, Thornton, Ill.  
Louise Lee 2557, Texelair 18th 210, Sadie M. 3312, J. W. Stillwell, W. A. Du Breuil, Thornton, Ill.

Euler 7228, W. Koch, Chas. St. John, Port Jervis, N. Y.  
Crown Jewel 2360, Smiths & Powell, E. Smith, Nashville, Tenn.  
Zophia 1176, Marfa 1248, Abay 586, Carrie 583, T. C. Maxwell & Bros. W. M. Singler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jennie 1857, Smiths & Powell, J. W. Stillwell, W. A. Du Breuil, Thornton, Ill.  
Bessie Lee 24361, W. M. Singler, N. Y. Memoria 6882, Thistle 6880, Smiths & Powell, J. G. Ray, Franklin, Mass.

Diadem 1029, Snowball 449, Cole & Hawkins, J. H. Hawkins, Rollin, Mich.  
Lad Port 24361, S. S. Mann, R. Vial, Western Springs, Ill.  
Lady Bertha 4373, Smiths & Powell, H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo, Cal.

Laurena 4514, Smiths & Powell, W. Roberts, San Lorenzo, Cal.  
Bessie Lee 24361, W. M. Singler, N. Y. E. Hathaway, San Lorenzo, Cal.  
Iris 2440, W. Koch, G. Amsinck, New York City.

Aaggie Beauty 2907, Dorrice 6863, Aggie Lee 24361, Smiths & Powell, G. C. Plisk, Springfield, Mass.  
Klarie 2442, Bokjee 4623, S. S. Mann, M. Griffin, Brunswick, Mo.  
THOMAS B. WALES, Jr., Sec'y.  
Iowa City, Iowa, Nov. 8, 1884.

### Making Butter vs. Selling Milk.

This is a matter of but little importance to farmers generally, unless they reside near to a populous town or city. Still, to illustrate how the farmers of valuable lands East look at the question, the following from a Massachusetts farmer, is in order:

"In regard to making butter or selling milk, I think each man must decide for himself in which he is placed. The man who has butter making fixtures with time to do it and a run of customers, will tell you that it pays better to work up the milk into butter. Another man who is better situated to make milk, with no time or help in the house to make butter, will say that selling milk will pay just as well if you reckon your milk. I think each man must decide for himself in which he is placed. The man who has butter making fixtures with time to do it and a run of customers, will tell you that it pays better to work up the milk into butter. Another man who is better situated to make milk, with no time or help in the house to make butter, will say that selling milk will pay just as well if you reckon your milk. I think each man must decide for himself in which he is placed. 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